Mr. Breakwell, of Sydney, New South Wales, sends two strains of sweet sorghum (Nos. 54435 and 54436), which, when grown under Australian conditions side by side with American varieties of which

he imported seeds, were much superior to the latter.

M. Goffart, of Tangier, Morocco, who has made a specialty of acacias for many years, sends us Acacia pycnantha (No. 54439), which he finds less intolerant of lime in the soil than any other species, although it is not so hardy. This species ought to do well in

Florida, where many species of Acacia fail.

The success which has attended the use of the native species, Agati (Sesbania) macrocarpa, in the Coachella Valley of California has made it seem advisable to try the Indian species A. grandiflora (No. 54468), which, although growing into a good-sized tree, has the characteristic of developing its root nodules when quite young and thus suiting itself to use as a green soiling crop. Doctor Lyon, of Hawaii, who sends in the seeds, reports that this species has been so used there by planting thickly and turning under when 4 to 6 feet high.

Most species of Eucalyptus are too tender for cultivation in northern Florida and most parts of California, but *E. gunnii* (No. 54469), the Tasmanian eucalypt, has stood temperatures of 22° F. without the least injury and should be utilized in those localities which are

too cool for the other species.

Garcinia spicata (No. 54470) from peninsular India will be a valuable thing if the true mangosteen can be grafted on it and if it will grow better than those other species which we have introduced for

stock purposes.

The Ohia tree, Caryophyllus malaccensis (Nos. 54489 and 54530), as it grows in Panama is a superb ornamental tree even though one must stand under it to see the superbly beautiful rose-pink flowers which form on the larger branches and are partly hidden by the dark-green foliage. Though perhaps not a really first-rate fruit tree, it deserves to be grown wherever possible for its flowers.

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The successful acclimatization of the kafir orange, Strychnos spinosa, in southern Florida, where its fruits are beginning to be appreciated, makes the introduction of another species of this genus (Strychnos sp., No. 54503) of more than usual interest, for it may be possible now to improve this wild fruit which lacks only quality and a knowledge of how to ripen it to make it a plant well worth cultivating in dooryards.

The demand for a timber which the teredos and white ants will not attack should make of particular interest the cultivating of the

stringy bark eucalypt, Eucalyptus obliqua (No. 54506).

The unusual behavior of hybrids should entitle the Worcester berry ($Ribes\ nigrum \times reclinatum$, No. 54507), which is a cross between the gooseberry and the black currant, to a wide trial, particularly since it is said to be a regular bearer and a very vigorous shrub.

Mr. Harrison, of Burringbar, New South Wales, has sent us again some interesting new plants, among them the Congo grass (*Pennisetum purpureum* (No. 54513), a variety of the elephant grass better than the type; it yields permanent fields of fodder on dry soils. He also sends a selected large-fruited variety of the poha, *Physalis peruviana* (No. 54514).